· NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1886.

LORD COLIN'S TESTIMONY. THE DUES OF ARGYLL ALSO CALLED AS A WITNESS.

Lord Colin Says his Wife Threatened him in see he Saed for Divorce—The Duke was opposed to the Match—A Cabman's Story. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- In the Campbell divorce suit to-day Davis, the detective, who was on the stand when the case was adjourned on Saturday, testified to "shadowing" Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Mariborough in Paris. He said he was uncertain whether the tall gentleman he had seen walking with the plaintiff was Mr. Stewart, an American millionaire, or not. The Duke of Mariborough stayed at the Hotel Wagram. The witness never saw Lady Colin there. Several spies were keeping trace of Lady Colin at the same time. On one occasion a sham letter was ad-dressed to her and delivered in a crumpled condition, so as to look as though it had been picked up in the street. The witness handed the letter to Lady Colin, in order to get a close look at her in her room, that he might know her face and figure while engaged in the task

of following her. The ruse succeeded, but the witness learned nothing in the interview. Annie Brown, a servant, deposed to a visit made by Gen. Butler to Lady Colin and to his remaining for three hours. Gen. Butler, on this eccasion, when he departed went down stairs on tiptoe and let himself out of the front door. The witness found a photograph of Gen. Butler under Lady Colin's pillow, and spoke to Lord Colin Campbell about her. The witness was thereupon dismissed by Lady Colin. Heptune Blood threw the boxes and luggage belonging to the witness into the street.

Watson, a coachman, testified that once while he was carrying Lady Colin and a gentisman he watched them and saw them caressing like lovers. Lady Colin'ss head resting on the gentleman's shoulders. The witness took the plaintiff and his male companions to a house in Brook street. He waited outside for an hour and a haif for Lady Colin to take her home, and then departed without her. Humphreys, a solicitor, testified to an interview between Lady Miles and Lord Colin Campbell in November, 1884. Lady Miles threatened Lord Colin that unless he withdrew his proceedings against Lady Colin she in Lord Colin Campbell, the witness said, confidered the profocals on behalf of the plaintiff, as made through Lady Miles, dishonorable and immoral, and declined to accede. Lady Miles then asserted distinctly that an act of adultery had been committed by Lord Colin Campbell with Mary Watson.

The Duke of Argyll was then called. The object of calling him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to the plaintiff. stairs on tiptoe and let himself out of the front door. The witness found a photograph of Gen.

The Duke of Argyll was then called. The object of calling him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to the plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, counsel for Lady Colin, produced a letter dated August, 1883, from Lady Colin to the winess, in which she detailed the cause of her disagreement with Lord Colin, and described his tyranny and persistence in insighting upon maintaining relationship with her despite her opposition, because of his condition. The Duke's reply was that he considered the charges against his son false and believed that Lady Colin's letter was part of a system to intimidate her husband, and the witness declined to hold any further correspondence with her.

Lord Colin Campbell was next sworn. He testified that he first met his wife in September, 1880, at Inverary, the chief seat of the Argyll family, and the capital of Argyll county, Scotland. The acquaintance soon resulted in an enwagement of marriage. He next saw Miss Blood in London in October. At this time the witness was suffering from fistula. An operation was performed, but it failed, on account of the fever he had, and which was aggravated by anxiety respecting his engagement. He was not suffering in any sense from an infectious disease. Miss Blood frequently visited him. When he was sent away on a voyage Miss Blood sent him a letter in every mail. In April. 1881, another operation was performed, and it also was a failure. His father's copposition to his engagement was at a state and several others, including the Duke of Mariborough. The witness replied: "I don't think you were in good company." The witness had known Chief Shaw a long time, but not feen. Butler or Dr. Bird. The witness was married to Miss Blood in July, 1881. In the October following his doctors released him from the prohibition he had been under because of his maindy.

Lord Colin, continuing, said he heard while staying at Argyll Lodge, his father's London

ady. ord Colin, continuing, said he heard while i.ord Colin, continuing, said he heard with a staying at Argyil Lodge, his father's London residence, that the Duke of Mariborough had called at the Lodge. He then said he did not know the Duke. The witness remonstrated with his wife for riding out with Chief Shaw, and she became vicient. When the witness was ill at Bournemouth, Lady Colin left him was ill at Bournemouth, Lady Colin left him the witness was ill at Bournemouth, Lady Colin left him his application having been denied, he application of the treaty between Peru and the United States. His application having been denied, he application of the treaty between Peru and the United States. was ill at Bournemouth, Lady Colin left him without assigning any reason. She usually dined out, and generally spent her time away, Bis never complained to the witness that their relations had any ill effect on her health. The witness had a long talk with his wife in Desember, 1881, about the Duke of Mariborough and Chief Shaw. She then promised that they anould not visit her any more. The witness and the plaintiff ceased their relations in June, 1882. On the afternoon of the day that Lady Miles had the interview with the defendant, Lady Colin came to the witness's room. She was crying, and she threw her arms about his neck. Then she burned, before his eyes, the letter he had sent her through Lady Miles, but made no mention of the fact that she had kept a copy of it. The witness had never advised the plaintiff to use precautions against infection. In July, 1883, while staying at the Zion House, the witness asked the plaintiff to spend the night in his company, but she refused. He upbraided her for her conduct with other men, and she became very violent and said to him: "If you put me in a divorce court you will get the worst of it."

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Maillard's Threat-The Left Decides upon PARIS, Dec. 6.- In the Chamber of Deputies

this evening M. Maillard, an Irreconcilable, in making a motion to adjourn the Chamber unti Thursday, complained at President Greyy's delay in forming a new Cabinet, and said tha if there was further delay the people of Paris might themselves address the President. This threat was received with general murmurs and

protestations.

M. Floquet declared that the President and the Chamber must both be left free.

The Chamber adjourned until to-morrow.

A committee appointed from the three groups forming the party of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies to formulate a programme for the whole party, has decided in favor of the party giving common support in the future to the Cabinet, and to abandon making further representations to Frusident Grévy or Prime Minister de Freyeinet.

President Grévy held extensive conferences

resentations to President Grévy or Prime Minister de Freycinet.

President Grévy held extensive conferences
to-day with the Presidents of the French Senate
and Chamber of Deputies.

Le Pair says it is semi-officially announced
that M. Floquet is willing and ready to form a
Ministry. The same paper publishes a list of
the probable members of the new Cabluet.

M. Floquet has made an offer to President
Grévy to form a Cabinet. In order to avoid
Russian enmity, M. Floquet is willing to take
the Ministry of the Interior instead of the
Foreign portfolio, together with the Presidency
of the Council. The rest of the Cabinet is foreeasted as follows:

M. Laboulaye. Foreign Affairs; M. Rouvier,
Finance; M. Goblet. Instruction; Gen. Boulanger, War; M. Lockroy, Commerce.

The Unionist Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 6.-Lord Hartington had a prill be addressed by the Duke of Westiminster, Fari Derby, Rarijselborne, and fiir G. O. Trevelyan. It being impossible to accommodate in a single hall all who desire to attend the banquet, arrangements have been made for three simultaneous banquets, the Chairmen of which will be Lord Hartington, the Duke of Caratton, and the Duke of St. Albara respectively.

General St. Albara respectively. The Paraellite papers to the effect of at the assertions of Paraellite papers to the effect of the propachises with the found Rulers, has authorized the propachises with the found flavor of home rule, and that he is a stanch Unionist.

Sindents and Soldiers Fighting in Exects BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Advices from St. Petersburg BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Advices from St. Fetelsburg describe an incident that occurred there on the 50th of Revember last. On that day the students of the university had arranged to hold a memorial service at the tomb of the Liberal, M. Dabroinboff. The authorities prohibited the service and placed a cordon of troops around the cemetery. The students tried to force the cordon, and a struggle ensued. Three hundred persons were arrested. The newspapers were forbidden to mention the afair.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The Advent pastoral letter of Hishop Barshawe of the Catholic discuss of Notting-ham is attracting attention. The Bishop in this de-mounces tithes for the support of the Established Church as all unjust Protestant Lai, and recommends Catholics to resid attract. KER MUST GO TO PRISON.

Interesting Extradition Case Besided by th

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judg-ment of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining the decision of the Criminal Court of Cook county against Frederick M. Ker, the embezzier. In 1883 Ker, who was a clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, of Chicago, embezzled s large sum of money belonging to that firm and fled to Peru. Upon application from the Governor of Illinois the President of the United States, on March 1, 1883, issued a warrant for the extradition of Ker, and sent it to Peru by Henry G. Julian, a detective, who was authorzed to receive Ker from the Peruvian authorities and bring him to the United States to answer the charge of larceny. Ken alleges that Julian, without presenting the extradition papers to any officer of the Peruvian Governthat Government for his surrender, forcibly kidnapped him and placed him on board the United States vessel Essex, by which he was brought to Honolulu. There he was transferred, he alleges, to the steamer City of Sydney and brought to San Francisco, and then surrendered by the Governor of California to the authorities of the State of Illinois as a fugitive from justices. Upon his arrival in Chicago Ker was convicted of larceny and embezziement. He alieges that this whole proceeding was a violation of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Peru, ratified July 27, 1874, and he appeals to the Supreme Court on the ground that the case calls in question the validity or the proper construction of a treaty.

tween the United States and Peru, ratified July 27, 1874, and he appeals to the Supreme Court on the ground that the case calls in question the validity or the proper construction of a treaty.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Miller, says that if Ker had been brought to this country by proceedings under the treaty of 1874 with Peru, it is probable that he might have successfully pleaded that he was extradited for larceny and convicted by the verdict of a jury of embezziement. But it is quite a different case when he comes to this country in the manner in which he was brought here. clothed with no rights which a proceeding under the treaty could have given him and no duty which the country owes to Peru or to him under the treaty could have given him by a treaty of the United States was desied him, the prisoner has failed to establish the existence of any such right. The question of how far his forcible selzure in another country and transfer by violence, force, or fraud to this country could be made available to resist trial in the State Court for the offence now charged upon him, is one which this Court does not fee called upon to decide, since, in that transaction, the Court does not see that the Constitution, or laws, or treaties of the United States guaranteed him any protection.

Chicaco, Dec. 6.—The facts involved in Ker's case are interesting. For many years prior to January, 1883, Ker had been the constitution, or laws, or treaties of the United States guaranteed him any protection.

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The Court holds, however, that this decision does not leave the prisoner or the Government of Peru without remedy for his unauthorized seizure within its territory. Even the existing treaty with that country provides for the extradition of persons charged with kidnapping, and, on demand from Peru, Julian, the party who is guilty of it, could be surrendered and tried in its courts for this violation of its laws. Ker himself would probably not be without redress, for he could sue Julian in an action of trespass and false imprisonment, and the facts set forth in the plan would, without doubt, sustain the action. Whether he could recover a sum sufficient to justify the action would probably depend upon the moral aspects of the case, which the Court cannot here consider.

Air. Leonard Swett, one of the counsel for the prosecution, said: "This successful prosecution of a dangerous kind of public criminal was only possible through the pertinacity of Preston. Kean & Co., who paid the entire cost of the capture and return, besides employing special counsel stall the many hearings. Their expenditure has been more than \$16,000."

THE TURY BETTING CASE.

Meetrs. Cassatt, Withers, Wetmore, and Gal-way Make a Decision.

The Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, after prolonged deliberation over the merits of the claims of Appleby & Johnson against Congressman W. L. Scott, have rendered the following decision: The Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association, having consented to decide the difference between Messrs. Appleby & Johnson and Mr. W. L. Scott s to his liability for certain bets made by his traine as to his liability for certain bets made by his trainer, Byron McCleiland, find that Mr. McCleiland was not authorized to make the bets in question, and shat no acts of Mr. Scott can properly be construed as constituting McCleiland his agent to make those bets.

The sommittee therefore decide that Mesers. Appleby A Johnson have no claim against Mr. Scott, and it coming to this conclusion no impatation is cast on Mesers. Appleby 2 Johnson, whose books give evidence of their belief that McCleiland had authority.

A Johnson have no claim against Mr. Scott, and in coming to this conclusion no imputation is cast on Mesers. Appleby 2 Johnson, whose books give evidence of their belief that McClelland had sutherity.

J. M. Catany.

D. D. Witnams.

Gen. Paracopy Wermone.

A great deal of mystery has surrounded this case since the committee began to investigate it. The amount claimed by licears. Appleby & Johnson was \$8,500, which was lost by McClelland at Monmouth Park, Sheepshead Bay, and the Brooklyn Jockey Club's new track. The testimony taken before the committee covered \$20 folios. It was all printed and copies sent to each of the members last week. Their decision was rendered after pondering over it for several days. The result was undoubtedly a great surprise to Mr. Appleby, who, with Mr. Scott, was present while the testimony was taken before the committee. Shortiv after receiving the decision Mr. Appleby applied at the office of the Monmouth Park Association for a copy of the minutes. On being informed that there was no copy to be had, he said that he must procure one from somewhere. He decided to talk about the case.

Washingrow, Dec. 6.—The decision of the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Reading Association on the question of the disputed bets of the Hon. William L. Scott was sent to Mr. Scott at Eric. Pa., on Saturday. Mr. Scott is in this city attending upon the session of Congress. His secretary telegraphed to him to-day from Eric that the decision was there and would be forwarded by mail. He telegraphed to Mr. Scott the conclusion of the decision was there and would be forwarded by mail. He telegraphed to Mr. Scott the conclusion of the session of Congress. His secretary telegraphed to him to-day from Eric that the decision was there and would be forwarded by mail. He telegraphed to Mr. Scott, that Mr. Scott was not responsible therefor, and that consequently Appleby & Johnson had no claim upon him."

The decision was expected by Mr. Scott, but it is very gratifying to him. He is thoroughly determined t

W. C. RHINELANDER IN JAIL CAUGHT ARLEEP AND HANDOUFFED BY

JERSKY CONSTABLES.

censed of Removing Some Paintings and Brit-a-bracto New York After They had Been Attached by the Sheriff in Asbury Park-He Says Thuy Were his Wife's.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 6.-William C. Rhinelander, who tried to kill John Drake of 54 Pine street, New York, the family lawyer of the Rhinelanders about two years ago, was arrested on a train near Matawan this evening. The arrost was made upon a caplas issued after an indictment found at the October term of the Monmouth County Courts for removing goods from the State after they had been attached by the Sheriff. The charge was larceny. Mr. Rhinelander and his wife spent a great part of last winter and spring in the different boarding houses here. He was attended for some time professionally by Dr. Samuel Johnson, to whom he became indebted to the amount of nearly \$200, as Dr. Johnson avers. The latter, knowing that Mr. Rhinelander intended to return to New York. had an attachment issued against his baggage, a quantity of bric-A-brac, and some oil paintings which Mr. Rhinelander had brought from Europe on the trip he made after he shot the lawyer. Mr. Rhinelander disregarded the attachment, and took all of his goods with him when he returned to New York in May. The complaint on which he was indicted was

made by Sheriff Aumack. Constable Jackson had been carrying the capies in his pocket for two months, awaiting his reappearance here. This morning Mr. Rhinelander came to Asbury Park, where he was recognized by R. Ten

Brocck Stout, Dr. Johnson's lawyer. Mr. Stout sent for Constable Jackson, but the constable had gone to Freehold. Deputy Sheriff Howell was then called up by telephone, and was asked to have Constable Jackson go to Matawan with the capias and meet the train on which Mr. Rhinelander started back to New York.

Mr. Rhinelander had written several letters to Justice of the Peace Hoimes, in which, it is said he threatened to shoot Sheriff Aumack, Dr. Johnson, Constable Jackson, and others on sight. Constables Rogers and Hampton, therefore, left here on the same train with Mr. Rhinelander, as it was expected that he would resist arrest. Constable Jackson boarded the train at Matawan. Mr. Rhinelander was then lying back in his seat asleep. The three constables gathered around him in silence, and when all were ready Constable Jackson awoke Mr. Rhinelander with a smart shake.

"You are my prisoner." said he.

"What do you say?" said Mr. Rhinelander, struggling to release himself from Jackson's grasp.

"You are my prisoner." Jackson repeated.

struggling to release himself from Jackson's grasp.

"You are my prisoner," Jackson repeated, while Constable Hampton grasped Mr. Rhine-lander's hands to prevent his drawing his pistol. He kept hold of his hands while Constables Jackson and Rogers searched his pockets for weapons. Then he was handcuffed, and pulled from his seat. Constable Rogers picked up his overceat, hand bag, and umbrella, and also put his hat on his head. Constables Jackson and Hampton then led him from the car. They turned him over to Ciarence Little, the county jailor, who happened to be on his way home from Red Bank. The arrest caused no little excitement among the passengers on the train. Mr. Rhinelander was taken into the Matawan railroad station to wait for a Freehold train. Inside of an hour after his arrest he was locked up in the county jail in Freehold. He threstened to make things warm for the constables who took him into custody and for the men who caused his arrest.

him into custody and for the men who caused his arrest.

He declares that the goods attached by the Sheriff belonged to Mrs. Rhinelander, and therefore the attachment was of no effect. He came to the Park to-day to see a physician, and was very much disgusted at learning that he had been indicted by a New Jersey Grand Jury. Even if the goods were, as he says, the property of Mrs. Rhinelander, his action in removing them from the State after the lawy made by the Sheriff was contrary to the iswe of New Jersey. At the time the goods were astached they were distributed in three different buildings, the Orange cottage, Mrs. Jane White's cottage in Sixth avenue, and a new cottage owned by Benjamin Albertson.

He Refused to Believe What the Decter BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Dec. 6 .- Conressman William T. Price died at his home in this village at 5 o'clock this morning. His illness, which covered a period of nearly two years, while intensely painful, did not force Eminant physicians who were summoned to his bedside diagnosed his case, but refused to tell the patient what alled him. Mr. Price grev worse so rapidly that he became alarmed at his condition. Calling his old family physician to his side, one day, the sufferer demanded that he inform him of the true nature of his disease. The physician took Mr. Price's hand in want to know the worst?" "If you please," replied the sufferer.

"Well, then," said the doctor, "I think you are suffering from cancer of the stomach, and are suffering from cancer of the stomach, and I would warn you against building any hope of recovery. You have not long to live."

"Doctor," replied Mr. Price, "this is astonishing; but I don't think you know a thing about this case."

Physicians who were summoned from St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago sustained the old family physician's diagnosis and told the patient that there was no hope of his recovery. Mr. Price threw his medicine away and hurled the vials out of an open window. A faith cure man was summoned from St. Paul, and for two days the Congressman tossed and groaned on his bed while the man prayed by hisaide. Last evening Mr. Price suffered greatly, but as morning broke he fell into a gentle sleep and passed away.

evening for the suffered greatly, but as morning broke he fell into a gentle sleep and passed away.

Thirty years ago Mr. Price was a practical lumberman. In later years he became a rampant temperance advocate. His attacks on the salcon interests were intensely bitter, and his enemies grew furious, and throatened him with all manner of evil things. He hammered away at salcon men until he won the confidence of the temperance people in his district, and then he ran for Congress. He was elected by an immense majority. Two years later he was reflected, and this fall he was sent back with a majority of something like 12,000. Mr. Price was native of Pennsylvania. He served during several terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, for one term as President of the upper House, was County Judge of Jackson county in 1854 and 1859, and was a Presidential elector in 1868. At the time of his death Mr. Price was 62 years old. He leaves a very large property.

NICHOLAS'S DESERTED WIFE.

Found Alive in Wales After Many Years, and Wanted Only What he Took from Her. SCRANTON, Dec. 6 .- Many years ago Edward Nicholas deserted his wife in Trehruo. Glamorganshire, Wales, and came to this city. where he remained until he died a few weeks ago. He had about \$10,000 when he came here. and when he died his property was estimated to be worth \$40,000. He used to say that the reason why he had deserted his wife was because she had been unfaithful to him, and, though he knew that she was living when he made his will, he bequeathed his entire estate to various relatives residing in this city. As there had been no legal separation between there had been no legal separation between Mr. Nicholas and his wife, the attorneys for the estate instructed the executors not to distribute any of the money until Mrs. Nicholas had been settled with. Executor William D. Morris then went to Wales in search of the deserted wife. He found her in the town where she had been left by her husband. She was 72 years of age, was in good circumstances, and had just buried her second husband. She emphatically denied the charce of having been unfaithful to her first husband, saying that he had left her for no cause what ever, and, furthermore, that he had taken \$5,000 that belonged to her when he deserted her. She knew that her husband had sone to America, but she did not know in what part of the country he had settled. She had beard of his death, and all she wanted out of his estate was the \$5,000 that he had settled. She had beard of his death, and all she wanted out of his estate was the \$5,000 that amount will be sent to her in a month or two.

A Successor to District Attorney Stone. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The President has appointed George A. Alien to be United States Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice Wm. A. Stone, suspended for offensive partianable. The Frest-

WINTER WEATHER DOWN SOUTH. Three Inches of Steet hi South Caroling Fatal Spow.Storm Accident.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 8. - For the last sixty hours

the heaviest sleet storm ever experienced in this city has been in progress. The whole surface of the country is covered to a depth of from three to six inches. The city street railway has been obliged to suspend operations, being unable to run cars. All city street railway has been obliged to suspend operations, being unable to run cars. All trains are delayed: In some places in the State enow has fallen instead of siest, and is from ten to fitteen inches deed. It is feared that if the sleet and snow storm continues great numbers of cattle will perish for in this State but few cattle are housed or fed.

CHATTANOGA, Dec. H.—The roof of the stock house of the Dayton Coal and Furnace Company caved in late Saturday night on account of the heavy fall of anow. The building is near 200 feet square, and more than half of the roof caved in. Usually there are about 100 men in the house, but at the time of the collapse only a foreman named Kerner and half a dozen negroes were at work. They were all badly injured, and two of the pagroes will die. Kerner was also fatally injured.

Lynchburd, Va., Dec. 6.—Snow has fallen almost continuously since Saturday morning, and now measures 15 inches in depth. This is the heaviest fall since 1873. No street cars have run since yesterday.

Morile Ala., Dec. 6.—There was a considerable fall of snow here from daylight to dark yesterday. Attimes it was snowing heavily.

Asserville N. O., Dec. 6.—Snow has fallen to the depth of twenty-sixinches and is still falling. Traffic and travel of all kinds are suspended. The weight of the snow crushed in the roof of the Asheville Pobacco Works, and a large stock of smoking tobacco was runned. The loss is heavy. The old Shelton factory, with a large stock of the snow crushed in the roof of the Saturday and yeaterday have been followed by another fall to-day. Many farmers have much odn out. Indications tonight are for heavy diffts. A bitting wind is blowing from the northwest. Winter has compared to the snow storm experienced for years is

menced in this locality much earlier than usual. Ice several inches thick has been gathered.

Harrisonburg, Va., Dec. 6.—The most remarkable anow storm experienced for years is now provailing here. Snow has been failing continually for sixty hours, and still it snows. A stiff northwest wind has prevailed throughout causing heavy drifting. The snow is now twelve to fifteen inches deep. The thermometer is rising, with some prospect of rain.

PRIMERBURG, Va., Dec. 6.—In the vicinity of Burkville, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and for miles west of that place, snow has fallen to a depth of fifteen inches, the despest known since 1857. A heavy snow storm has prevailed all to-day along the same. Hail has been falling here since morning, and this afternoon a real hail storm set in, which continues to-night. The Appomaticx Iliver is frozen over. The telegraph wires in every direction have been down most of the day. STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 6.—Heavy snow fell to-day, increasing the depth to fifteen inches. Trains are delayed and wavel in the mountains practically suspended.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—A special to the Star from Warsaw, Duplin county, reports the heaviest snow storm experienced there in years, Roads are impassable. The storm is still raging, and combined with the sleet of the previous night, has done immense damage to forest and shade trees.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—Almost continuous snow, hail, and rain since Saturday morning have made the present storm one of the severest experienced for years. To-night at 6 o'clock the snow took a fresh start, falling thick and fast, and appearances are favorable for several insessmore.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Several Vessels Ashere and Other Wreeks Fallon in with Afoat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- The ship Sophie from Hamburg, reports that at midnight on what appeared to be the wreck of a large vessel floating about three feet above water. No spars or anything could be distinguished, the night being very dark.

The steamer Chittagong, from London and Swansea, had heavy weather with high seas during the entire passage. On Nov. 28, in lat. 37° 30', lon. 60°, she passed a vessel of about 300 tons bottom up, stern and keel just showing above the water. The Chittagong had her decks washed of everything movable, including coverings of steam pipes.

The schooner Cocheco, before reported ashore outside the Delaware capes, will be a total loss.

The schooner Emily Shenard, before reported abandoned, came ashore at Townsends Inlet, N. J., yesterday. Nothing remains above water except the spars. Various articles are washing upon the beach. up on the beach.
Washington, Dec. 6.—The signal corps station at Chincotengue, Va., reports under date

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—14 statistic refers at the at Chincottengue. Va., reports under date of Dec. 5 that the two-masted schooper Emily A. Bartle from New York to Virginia is ashore on Wallop's Beach, light. The crew were all saved. The vessel is in a perilous condition with a heavy sea and a high cortheast wind. The signal corps station at Cape Henry, Va., reports under date of Dec. 5 that the two-masted American schooner Pangussett, 150 tons, with a cargo of railroad iron and brick from New York to Norfolk Va. Capt. Anderson, ran ashore seven miles south of the station at 1:20 P. M. High tide and heavy sea. The crew were all saved. The vessel is in good condition at present.

As tresent.

The two-masted schooner New Packet of Milibridge, Capt. Strout, from Calais Nov. 20 for Boston, with a cargo of shingies and boards, came ashore here this morning and now lies high up on the beach. The crew are safe, and came ashore nero the cre high up on the beach. The cre most of the cargo will be saved.

AN APPEAL AGAINST CLUYERIUS.

The Mether of his Victim Prays the Governor to Let the Luw Take its Course. RICHMOND, Dec. 6 .- Cluverius, the condemned murderer, had two set backs to-day in his efforts to get executive elemency. Mr. B. W. Henley, whom he relied upon to swear that he saw Cluverius at Mozart Hall on the night of the murder, visited Gov. Lee at the latter's request, and in reply to the Governor's que tion said that while he had a vague impression of having seen him there he could not swear to it. The Governor also received the following letter from the mother of Lilian Madison, Cluverius's victim:

ful fellow creature.

The Governor has not yet made known his intention in the case. If he refuses to interfere so far as pardon or commutation is concerned, he will doubtless respite the prisoner so as to give him time, after the last hope of elemency is gone, to prepare himself for death. The City Sergeant, who has charge of the jail where Cluverius is confined, to-day called upoh the Governor to know if he should stay his preparations for the hanging, but the Governor gave him no intimation that he would exercise elemency in any way. If he does not

1,500 TRUCK DRIVERS WALTEING. Musele and Beauty Take the Floor in Tam-

Fifteen hundred truck drivers from the east side, the west side, New Jersey, and Brooklyn went to their fourth annual ball at A Judgment for \$1,000,747. Tammany Hall last night. The Reception A Jacquest for \$1,000.747.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6.—The Union Trust Company of New York obtained a judgment for \$1,000.747.75 in the United States Circuit Court this morning on so much of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Hailway as itse within the limits of this State. Judgment was originally obtained in the New York State courts but it affected only that portion of the road in New York State. An execution will be issued, on which, in all probability, the road will be sold.

Antornor-General Cassidy filed a bill in equity in the United Natice Court today against the Huffalo, New York and Philadelphia Kaliroad Company, asking that they be restrained from entering into the trunk line pool. He saked leave to have the cases heard in Dauphin county, which was granted in both cases. Committee, with blue badges and gold tassels stood at the entrance, and gave out pretty dance programmes, with T. D. A. in a shieldshaped monogram on the outside. There were thirty walizes, inners, quadrilles, pokas, reels, igs, and schottsches waiting in the instruments of McAdam's orchestra, At 10 o'clock the music began with a grand march, led by Floor Manager William A. Minnerley, with a white badge and gold tassels, accompanied by his sister-in-law. There were several hundred couples in inc. his sister-in-law. There were several hundred couples in line.

According to the calculations of the truck drivers the canong will be wer at 5 o'clock this morning. All the great truckmen in town were there—Michael Shaughnessy, General President; Vice-President John Rice and his wife, President Dominick Jennings of the Jersey City branch and his wife, Edwin N. Kirk. President of the west side branch, and his wife, and other officers equally prominent. The men were fine looking, broad shouldered, and sinewy, and the gris were just as pretty as the men were strong.

Noshing Like It.

MURDER AT THE CAPITAL. GAMBLER JOHN ROWE KILLS MINNIE

Me Made No Mistakes in his Shootin and Cast him Of After he had Stolen \$5,000 and Bought a House for her in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- A double tragedy took place to-night at the house 1,369 D street, in the section of the city known as "The Division." Minnie Raymond, the proprietress of the house, was shot through the left temple by a former lover named John Rows. After shooting the woman, Rowe placed the revolver to his own head and blow out his brains.

RAYMOND AND HIMSELF.

New York city. The woman had a stout figure and auburn hair, and was about 22 years of age. Her proper name is said to have been Rose, and her relatives live in New York city. The police telegraphed to her brother, who is said to be in New York, the facts of her death. The cause of the double murder was jealousy. Rows for some time past has threatened to kil the woman, because she had illted him and low in this city, whose father is a prominent business man on Pennsylvania avenus. An acquaintance of the dead man said to-night that Rowe formerly lived in New Jersey, and that Rowe came here in August with \$10,000, and had given Minnie Raymond \$3,000 with which to furnish her house.

John Rowe is pretty well known by the sporting men who hang around the Carlton and Coleman hotels. Bookmaker Wm. McLane said leat night:

"Rowe had been a faro dealer when I took him to work for me several years ago. He sarned from \$150 to \$300 a week for three years, and I trusted him with sums as big as \$10,000. On July 29, 1885, I was bookmaking at the Long Branch races. I sent Rowe to New York with a check for \$5,000 to get it cashed. He obtained the money at the bank and abscended with it. He went to Washington, taking with him Minnie Raymond, a dissolute woman, and her three-year-old boy. With my money he furnished a house on D street for her. I wrote to him that if he would return half of the stolen money I would forgive him, but he never answered my letter. Every time I did bookmaking in Washington he found it convenient to be somewhere sies. I heard there that he kept a gambling house, and that he occasionally ran a faro bank at Alexandria. He had frequent fights with Minnie Raymond, and several times she had him arrested for beating her. For the last three months, I understand, he has been hard up for money, and I guess that for a year he has been more or less out of his head."

Rowe used to out a conspicuous figure on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eight street. John Rowe is pretty well known by the sporthas been more or less out of his head."

Now used to out a conspicuous figure on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. He dressed gorgeously.

SHOT AT A WOMAN'S ORDER.

Old Padrous Tuesza, Once a Neterious Bris. and, Gots his Death at Last

Nicolo Tuozza of 41 Mulberry street was shot in the stale beer dive at 59 Mulberry street by Domenico Fuorreco, a laborer, of 63 Mulberry street. The cause of the shooting, as is frequently the case in the Italian quarter, was trivial. Fuorreco had taken a tumbier and a handkerchief from Tuozza's house, and Tuozza had followed him to the dive to recover them. After a dispute he got the trifles back, but was still muttering and grumbling as he left the place.

This was too much for a woman present, Louisa Rosa, a sister-in-law of Fuorreco, and she hissed out an impression upon Tuozza and commanded Fuorreco to shoot him Promptly at the word a pistol was drawn and a shot fired. Tuozza fell, mortally wounded. The victim of the shooting is one of the most The victim of the shooting is one of the most motorieus Italians is this country, where he has added a considerable career of crime to the remarkable record he made before leaving Italy. His prison experience in the two countries aggregate more than thirty years. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, alcomplished this by means of a haif dozen dumnies stationed on each side of the road, where they could only just be seen and not distinctly. Then he halted the coach and sacked it at leisure. In this country his longest term of imprisonment was served for the murder of his wife. She was about two generations younger than he, and when he detected her in infidelity, he beat her to death with an iron bar. Tuozza's appearance is that of a man of 60, and last evening he gave his age as 55. But his countrymen say he is about 86 years old. He was one of the first padrones in this country, and by his knowledge of affairs 86 years old. He was one of the first padrones in this country, and by his knowledge of affairs and his desperate character held a position in the colony that made him locked up to and feared. He was known to be an expert with the stilleto, and it was probably a fear that he might wreak some terrible vengeance upon them in the future that led the woman to exclaim, "Shoot him."

Tuozza is in Chambers street hospital dying. The buildst entered his abdomen, and the surgeons dared not probe for it. Fuorreco is a prisoner.

PEACEFUL CITY FATHERS.

Harmony Probable to the New Board-The

Judging from the talk among local political leaders, there will be no fight between the Tammany and County Democratic Aldermen over the Vice-President of the Board and th clerkships. Everything was amicable election time except in a couple of districts, and peace is expected to continue. It is likely that a union caucus will soon be held, when the places and committees will be apportioned. Alderman Divver holds the place the late lamented Jachne had, and he will probably continue to hold it. Tammany would be able to exclude the County Democrats from much par-

exclude the County Democrats from much participation in the fat things did they so desire, as they have almost two members to the County Democrats' one.

The Republicans have six members and the Tammany men twelve, although it is rather doubtful whether Fiynn of the First district should be counted with Tammany. He was an old Tammany man, but he was elected on the Irving Hail and Labor tloke!

This Tammany preponderance will probably make Divver Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Finance Committee, thereby becoming a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. The next important office is considered to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and in the interest of harmony it would be given to a County Democrat. Chief Clerk Twomey of the Board has been there so long that he is likely to stay.

Exedus of Negroes From South Carolina. COLUMBIA, Dec. 6.-An emigration agent is

busy among the colored people trying to work up an ex-odus to Arkanass from the neighborhood off Barnwell and Blackvilla. He promises \$20 a month to able-bodied hands, and prophesies that there will be a war of races here within eighteen months. He promises to have five

California's Wise Product. BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.-J. Gundlach'& Co.

to-day in their yearly circular on the wine products of California say: "The reason has been one of the most Canto his say: The season has been one of the most favorable known. Both quantity and quality are greatly above the average. The vintage of the State is 19. 500,00 gallong, one-seventh of which will be turned into brandy. The quality is so high that the vintage of limit with the recknoed a famous product. The production of sweet wine, owing to low prices, has been restricted. Ports and sherries will therefore be searce. The proportion of red to white wine it we be one. FRENCH'S HOTEL BARBICADED.

Major Coloman and T. J. French Are Sentincis Posted at Night. Just as Auctioneer Richard Walters had fairly perched himself on a high stool in the dining room of French's Hotel yesterday morning ready to sell everything in the place under chattel mortgages, Lawyer Abel Crook for Mrs. Helen French, stepped up with an in-junction restraining the sale. The injunction

was granted at 1 o'clock in the morning by Judge Pratt of Brooklyn. Mrs. French averred that the sale of the household effects in the hotel would injure the reputation of the hotel the auctioneer from selling the hat racks in the dining room, some of the cooking kettles used

An auxiliary clause in the injunction restrains the auctioneer from selling the hat racks in the dining room, some of the cooking kettles used in the kitchen, and certain fixtures in the rooms up stairs, which Mrs. French says are permanent fixtures of the hotel. They had been scheduled for sale by the auctioneer.

The crowd that had assembled dwindled to the retainers of the Coleman Company.

Early in the siternoon the scattering retainers of F. W. Coleman & Co. and Mr. Thomas Jefferson French, representing his wife, the owner of the property, who gave the unassignable lease to F. W. Coleman & Co., appeared on the scene. Major Coleman and Mr. French and their lawyer. Mr. Crook, thought that James E. Walter. Treasurer of the Coleman Company: Mr. Charles T. Brown, Mr. Walter's lieutenant, and all opposed to the owner of the property, should get right out of the hotel. Mr. Walter and his friends said they would sitck right there as long as the goods remained in the hotel. Mr. French and the Major insisted that Mr. Walter and his aids should go. Thereupon Mr. Walter ordered the Major and Mr. French out of the hotel.

The clamor between them was long, loud, and angry, it ended by Mr. Walter applying to Justice White at the Tombs for warrants to arrest Mr. Franch and Major Coleman for "breaking and entering." With Lawyer Crook at their side, the prisoners went to the Tombs and were paroled until this afternoon.

Meantime Mr. Brown, acting for Treasurer Walter of the Coleman Company, had three big vans driven up to the hotel, and into them were toesed furniture and stuff enough to start half a dozen summer boarding houses. Mr. Brown will not tell where the goods were taken. The early evening hours were passed by the Walter party in packing up the remainder of the coleman Company, had three big vans driven up to the hotel, and into them were toesed furniture and stuff enough to start half a dozen summer boarding houses. Mr. Brown will not tell where the goods were taken. The early evening hours were passed by the Walt

FIRE IN RUPPERT'S BREWERY.

doors and our sentinels are on guard. well provisioned and can stand a siege."

It Stubbersly Refuses to Go Out and Makes the Firemen Do Hard Work.

There was a stubborn fire in Jacob Rup pert's brewery yesterday, and the firemen had to work all the afternoon and into the night. avenue side, between Ninety-first and Ninetysecond atreets, which was formerly used as an ice house, but which lately has held beer vata On top of the roof was a mass of shavings, oork, and charcoal, which were used as a nonconductor in ice house times. When this aught there were lively times.

Firemen had to use the longest ladders to cale the lofty walls to the roof. Holes were ou in the root and the nozzles of the pipes thrust through them. From time to time smoke and flame burst out, but only for a few minutes. A desen streams kept the fire confined. Meanwhile the roof was flooded with water, in which firemen spisshed and paddled as though it was a day in June. Their black rubber coats were white with ice.

Into the great vate of hear in the atoms. in the roof and the nozzles of the pipes thrust

other friends of Mr. Ruppert called at his office, in the shadow of the building where the fire was burning, and had high tinks in the back

was purning, and had high links in the back office over an extra keg of lager. At a late hour last night the firemen believed that the fire was under control. The damage is about \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a workman who tried to thaw a frozen pipe with a candie.

MRS. GEERY AS A DETECTIVE.

She Secures the Arrest of Mr. Geery and o Mrs. and Miss Welr.

William Geery, who has numerous medals for expert bleycle riding, lives in Sussex avenue and Steuben street, East Orange. He is employed in Wall street in this city. He was married a year ego. Lately his wife got an idea that he was spending a good deal of his time at 340 Orange street, in Newark, where Mrs. Weir and her daughter of his time at 340 Orange street, in Newark, where Mrs. Weir and her daughter Louisa live. Mrs. Geery went to the Newark poiles and told them that the Weirs kept a disorderly house, but she had no evidence on which the police would act. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Geery left his house extensibly to visit his parents. Mrs. Geery followed him, She saw him enter the house where Mrs. and Miss Weir live, and then she hurrid to Justice Wedmann. Three policemen were sent to the house and they brought back Mrs. Weir, her daughter, and Geery.

"I am a respectable woman," said Mrs. Weir in the police station. "My husband deserted me along while ago, and my daughter and I take in washing for a living. We washed for Mrs. Geery at one time, but she grew so jealous of my daughter that I was obliged to leave her house to avoid trouble. I have not seen Geery before for a long time until to-day, when he called to inquire about some rumors concerning his wife."

"I went to the house," broke in Geery, "to fathom some stories concerning my wife which I was told the Weirs were responsible for."

Geery was released on bail furnished by his father; but, although the young man requested it, the eider Geery would not become bondsman for Mrs. and Miss Weir. Yesterday morning John H. Osborne, the proprietor of a pottery in Believue avenue, became bondsman for them. Mr. and Mrs. Geery have one child.

Sariand Trying to be an Impartial Adjunct St. Louis, Dec. 6.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., referring to the Senstorial question in Arkansse, says a letter recently written by Mr. Garland to a friend

Recognition of the Labor Party in Chicago CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In conformity with a re-quest from the Executive Committee of the United La-bor party that their organization be recognized, Luke

POUGHEEPSIE, Dec. 6.-At all points north of here the Hudson is frozen over, except two miles north and south of Rhinebeck and at Hyde Park, where the

A Joke that tost a Life.

READING, Dec. 6 .- Joseph Seaman of this city a drink. Seaman piaced the bottle to his mouth and, before he could be stopped, drank some of its contents, which proved to be ammonia. He became unconscious at once, and his injuries will prove fatal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PAYORING COAST DEFENCE, REDUCTION OF REVENUES, AND SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE.

ing for a Settlement of the Field coping for a Sattlement of the Fishertes Quarrel—The Dispute with Mexico—Extension of the Hawaiian Treaty Economended—The Ill Treatment of Chianmen—A Call for Sevicion of Laws Concerning Citizenship, Extradition, and Copyright—An Additional Federal Judge for the Southern (District of New York—The Indian Problem—Homarks Upon the Labor Question and Civil Sevice Seferm,

to the Congress of the United States:
In discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well-established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reassembling, certain informa-tion concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration, as appear necessary and expadient.

Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other Governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in

friendly counsel.

We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chill for injuries during the later war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions, organized under claims conventions, concluded by the Chilian Government with ertain European States, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against those people, beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent, and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our lawgivers was to invite assimilation, and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of mesures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individe uals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition toward us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprehensive remedy by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured.

Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese Convention of 1880 touching the opium traffle.

OUR INTERESTS AT PANAMA. While the good will of the Colombian Government toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern, and in-vited friendly action looking to the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the intercocanic transit. With the subsidence of the Inthmian disturbances, and the erection of the State of Panama into a Jederal district under the direct government of the constitutional administration at Bogotá, a new order of things has been inaugurated which, although as yet somewhat experimental, and affording scope

of the national authority, promises much improvement. The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York harbor

for arbitrary exercise of power by the delegates

Frenchmen to Americans. A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and prolaimed by this Government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect on the lat of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enact-

ment. Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of soujourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their customed cordiality.

The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last seesion, and I trust will receive final and favorable

action at an early day. THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

The recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America—so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain—was met by an adverse vote of the Senste on April 13 last; and thereupon negotistions were instituted to obtain an agreement for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the Convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshere fisheries of the British Provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen, and, at the same time, insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention.

The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-quarters of a century, have given rise to carneat international discussions, not unaccompanied by irritation.

Temporary arrangements by treatise have served to aliay friction—which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that sason enjoyment of the full privileges secorded by the terminated treaty.

The Joint High Commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated—although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement—were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the appropriation was relegated to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

The propress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the sheries in question are continuous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present today a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of The recommendations contained in my last

ciais during the mast season toward our fisher-men has been such as to seriously threaten their continuance.

Atthough disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery ques-tion, psycotations are still pending, with rea-sonable hope that before the close of the pres-